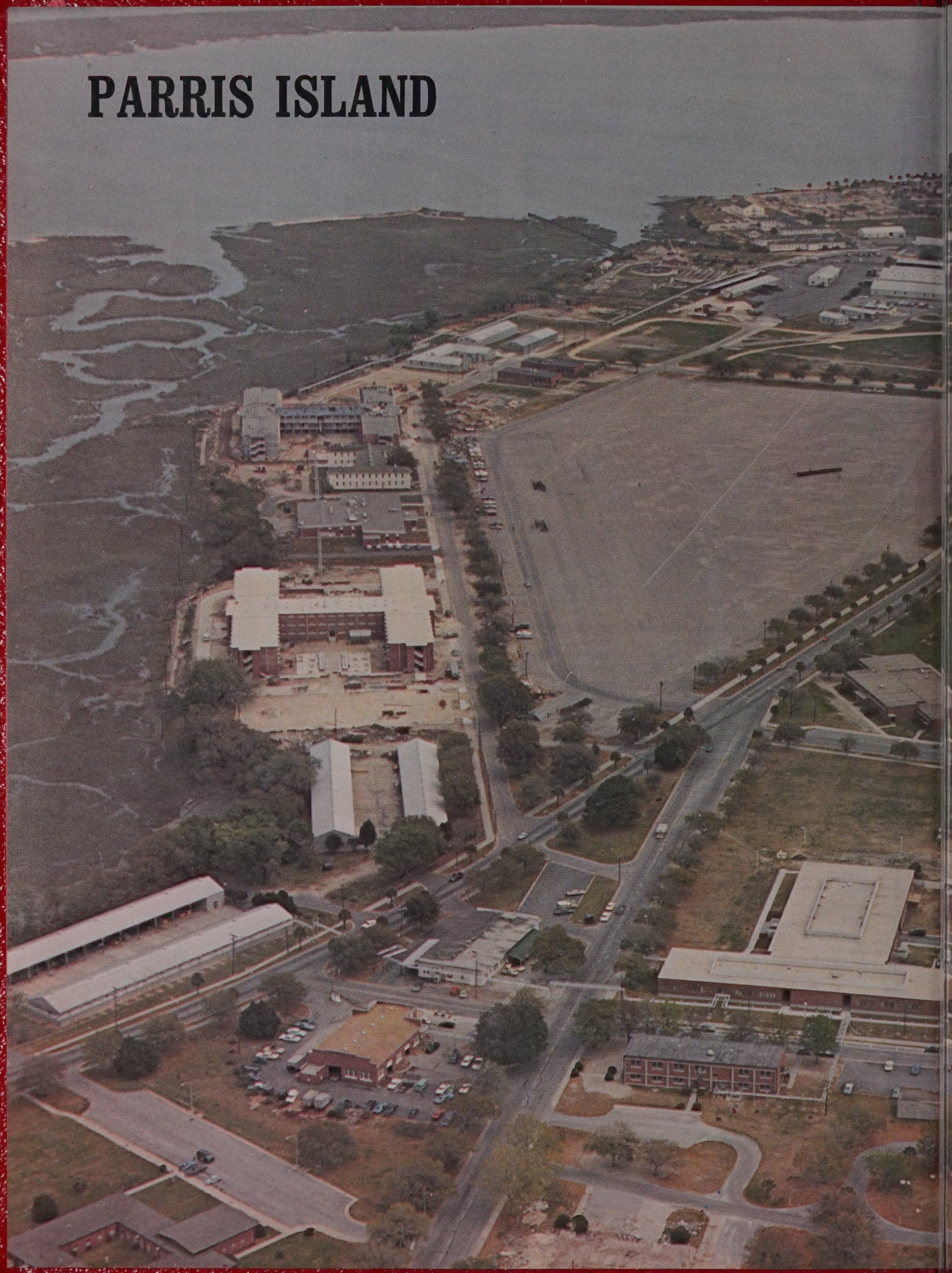
MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT PARRIS ISLAND SOUTH CAROLINA

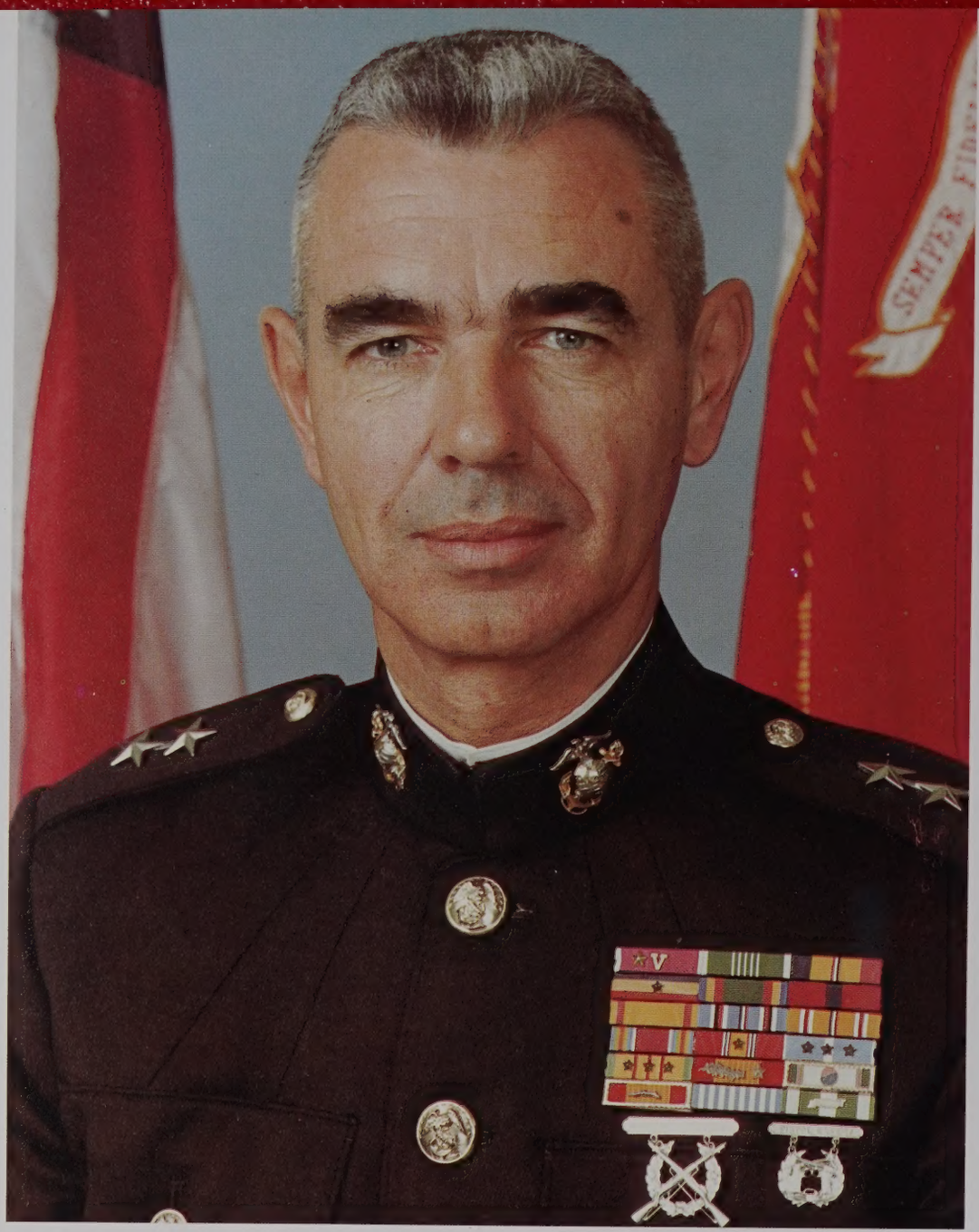
PLATOON 2041

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT

PARRIS ISLAND
SOUTH CAROLINA

PARRIS ISLAND





MAJOR GENERAL ARTHUR J. POILLON, USMC
COMMANDING GENERAL, MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT

MAJOR GENERAL ARTHUR J. POILLON was born in Boston, Massachusetts. He is a graduate of Princeton University, the Amphibious Warfare School, the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College and the U.S. Army War College.

He entered the Marine Corps Reserve in February 1943; attended Recruit Training at Parris Island in 1944 and was commissioned a second lieutenant in August 1945.

After World War II he served as a platoon and company commander and as a battalion and division staff officer in the First Marine Division in China and California. Following an assignment as the Marine Officer Instructor at Princeton University in 1952, he participated in combat operations in Korea as a company commander and staff officer with the Fifth Marines. He has served as an instructor at both the Amphibious Warfare School and the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College and as the Commanding Officer of the Marine Barracks, Quonset Point, Rhode Island.

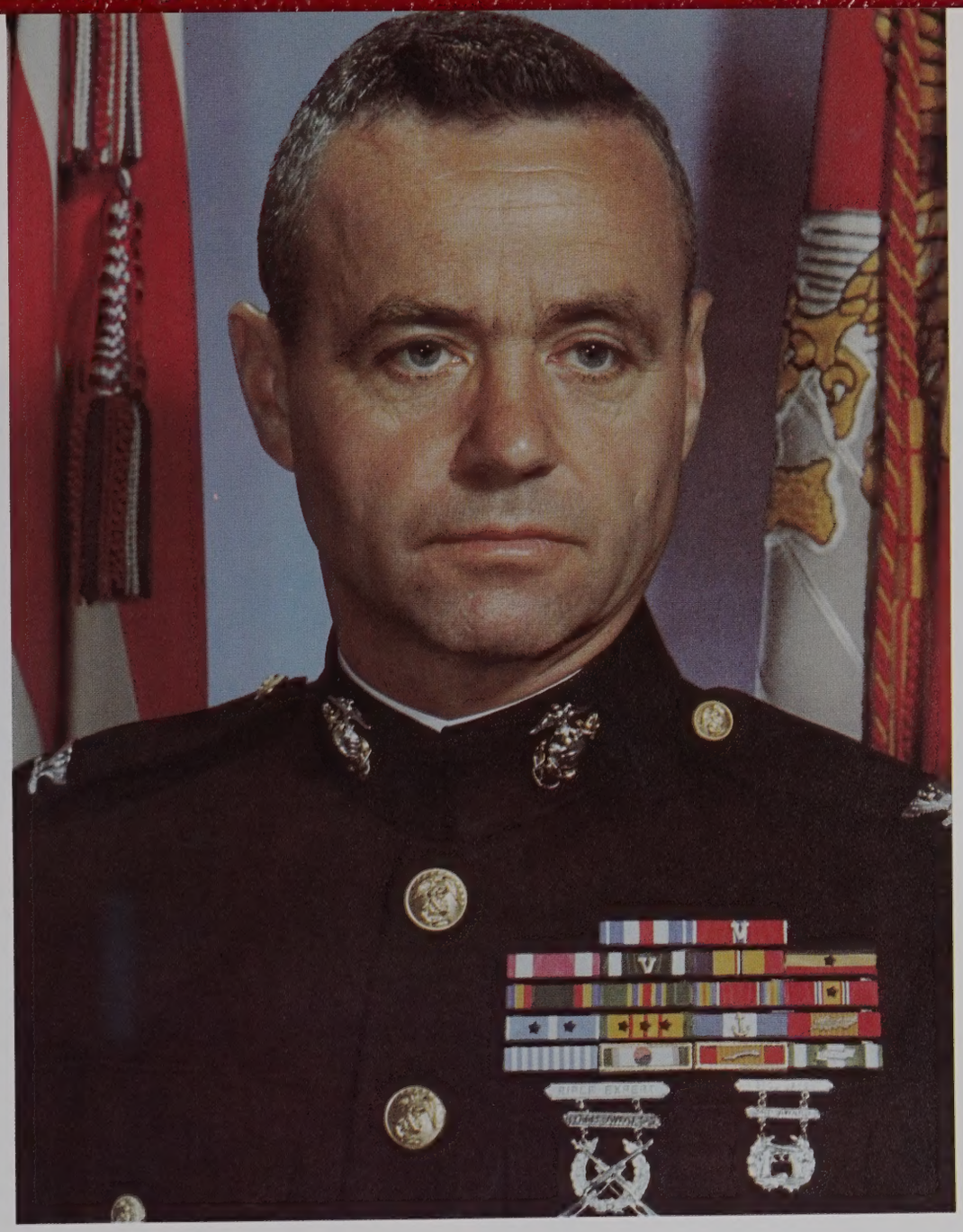
In 1966, Lieutenant Colonel Poillon formed and commanded the 27th Marine Regiment at Camp Pendleton, California.

In 1967 he became the Assistant G-3, 1st Marine Division in Vietnam and subsequently the G-3 of Task Force X-Ray at Hue during the 1968 TET Offensive.

After a tour in the G-1 Division, Headquarters Marine Corps, he was promoted to Brigadier General and assigned first as Assistant Division Commander, 2nd Marine Division and subsequently as its Commanding General until July 1973.

In October 1973 he assumed command of Force Troops Fleet Marine Force Atlantic, which command he relinquished on 28 May 1975.

General Poillon's personal decorations include two Legions of Merit, the Army Commendation Medal, the Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal and Vietnamese Cross of Gallentry with palm and silver star.



COLONEL PETER A. WICKWIRE, USMC
COMMANDING OFFICER, RECRUIT TRAINING REGIMENT

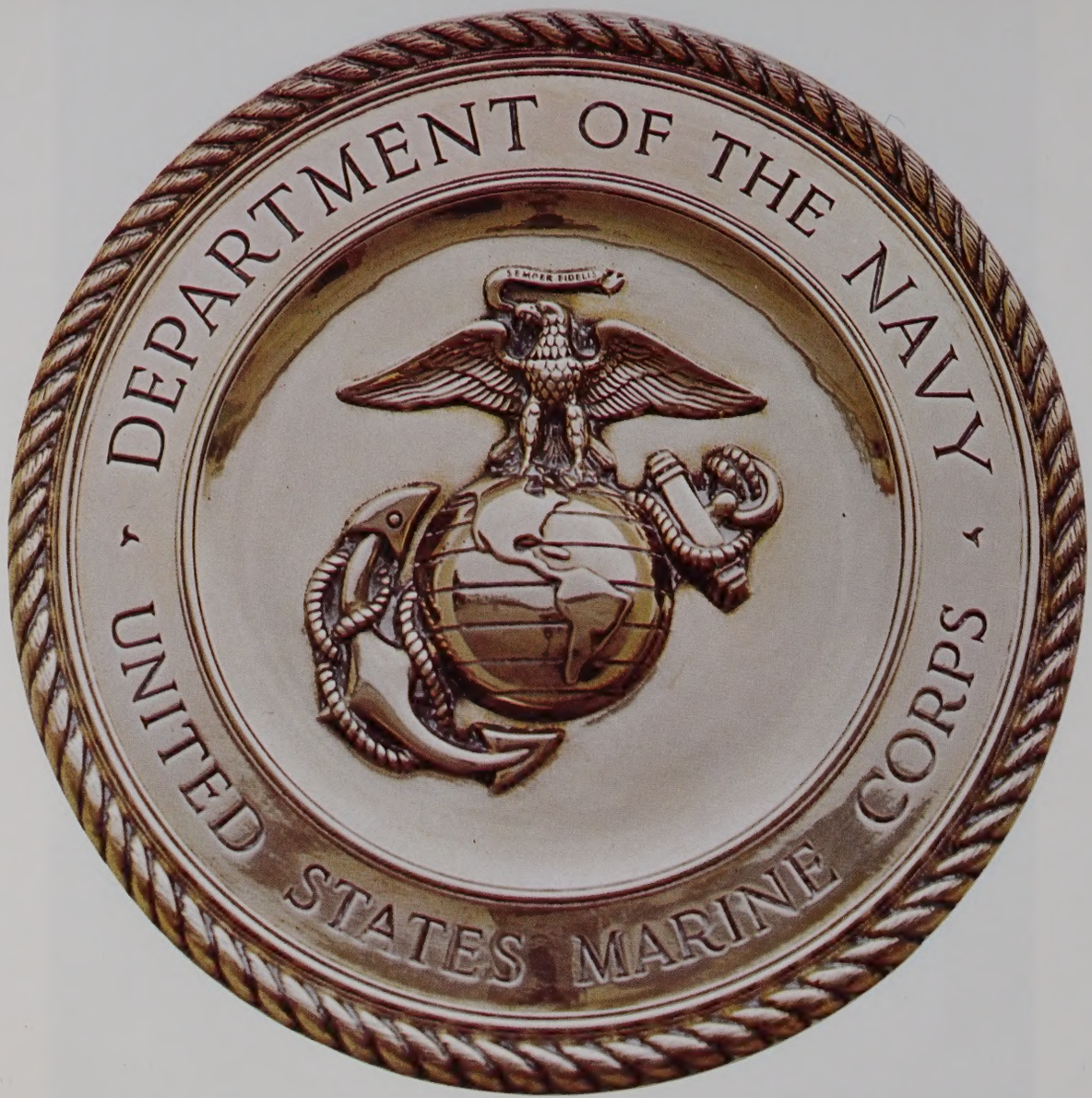
COLONEL WICKWIRE enlisted in the Marine Corps and attended Recruit Training at Parris Island in 1946. He attended the U. S. Naval Academy, graduating in 1951 as a second lieutenant. Following graduation from The Basic School he was assigned duties as an artillery forward observer in Korea.

Colonel WICKWIRE was subsequently assigned to School Demonstration Troops at Quantico, Virginia, serving successively as Rifle Platoon Commander, Company Executive Officer, and Company Commander, followed by two years as an instructor at the Naval Academy. Assigned again to an overseas unit, he served as Battery Commander "E" Battery 2nd Battalion, 12th Marines and then, upon return to Camp Pendleton, California, commanded "H" Company, and then "F" Company, 2nd Battalion, 1st Marines.

Subsequent assignments included a tour as an instructor at The Basic School and then a student at the Amphibious Warfare School, Quantico, followed by a three-year tour at Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps.

During 1966 and 1967 Colonel WICKWIRE served in Vietnam as Commanding Officer, 1st Battalion, 3rd Marines, 3rd Marine Division, followed by an assignment to the Staff, Commander in Chief Pacific as War Plans Officer, Plans Division. Ordered again to Quantico he served as an Instructor, and later as Assistant Director, Command and Staff College, and Commanding Officer, Officer Candidate School.

Colonel WICKWIRE graduated from the U. S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, then returned overseas and was assigned as the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, 3rd Marine Division, on Okinawa. He assumed command of the Recruit Training Regiment on 25 February 1977 following six months as the Regimental Executive Officer.



THE MENTAL AND MORAL QUALITIES of the United States Marine have been tested constantly since the birth of the nation. All through the long history of the Marine Corps there are examples, both in war and peace, of his versatility, trustworthiness, singleness and tenacity of purpose, courage, faithfulness and self-sacrifice.

The rich tradition of the Corps dates back to November 10, 1775, when it was established by the Contintental Congress. In the Revolutionary War, the Marines fought against the British Fleet on the ships of John Paul Jones, and made their first amphibious landing on the beaches of the Bahamas in 1776. Marines ended their war with the Mediterranean pirates when they planted the Stars and Stripes over the pirate stronghold of Derne, in Tripoli, after a six-hundred-mile march across the desert of North Africa. In the War of 1812, they fought on Lake Champlain and Lake Erie, and were with General Jackson behind the barricades at New Orleans.

They defeated the Seminole Indians in the dense swamps of Florida in 1836, and fought under General Scott in the Mexican War of 1846-48. Their first visit to Japan came in 1854 as guard detachments from the ships of Commodore Perry's fleet. Under the command of Colonel Robert E. Lee, U.S.A., Marines captured John Brown at Harper's Ferry in 1859.

They fought savages in Formosa in 1867, and stormed the barrier forts of Korea in 1871. During the Spanish-American War, a single battalion of Marines held the naval base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, against 6,000 Spaniards, while other Leathernecks distinguished themselves at the Battle of Santiago and with Dewey at Manila. They helped quell the Boxer Rebellion in China in 1900, and from then on until World War I, men of the Corps campaigned in the Philippines, Cuba, Mexico, Haiti, and Santo Domingo to protect American lives and property.

On the battlefields of France, Marines were called "Devil Dogs" by the Germans because of their courage and tenacity of attack. In the first World War, the Fourth Brigade of Marines took part in five operations as part of the famed Second Division of the A.E.F. — Belleau Wood, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Chapagne, and the Meuse-Argonne. Marine units were decorated six times by the French during these campaigns.

The interim between world wars found the Marines engaged in developing the technique of amphibious warfare and in their traditional pursuits around the globe, from guarding the U.S. mails to fighting bandits in Nicaragua.

World War II saw the men who wear the eagle, globe, and an anchor valiantly defend Wake Island and Bataan and then spearhead the amphibious landings across the Pacific . . . in the Solomons, at Tarawa, Saipan, Guam, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa, to name a few. Following the war, Marines found a new type of service — duty with United Nations Forces in Korea.

The United States Marine Corps, rich in tradition and world-famed for its battle record and esprit de corps, plays an important role as the nation's "force-in-readiness" to help keep the peace throughout the world today.

AMERICAN SPIRIT HONOR MEDAL

The American Spirit Honor Medal is a medallion offered and provided by the Citizens Committee for the Army, Navy and Air Force, Inc., of New York, N.Y. The American Spirit Honor Medal has been accepted by the Department of Defense for use as an award to enlisted personnel who, while undergoing basic training, display outstanding qualities of leadership best expressing the American Spirit — Honor, Initiative, Loyalty, and High Example to Comrades in Arms. This medallion has also been accepted by the Department of Defense for the promotion of closer ties between the Armed Services and the Civil Communities of the United States in which the Armed Services establishments are located.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
RECRUIT DEPOT
PARRIS ISLAND-SOUTH CAROLINA

History of Parris Island

Iwo Jima Statue By Depot Parade Field

Parris Island, home of basic training for today's Marines east of the Mississippi, has a colorful history. Although the first Marine Corps Activity on the island was in June, 1891, the story of its occupancy by Europeans reaches back more than three centuries into antiquity.

Covering approximately 7800 acres of land and water, Parris Island is located off the South Carolina coast about midway between Charleston, S.C., and Savannah, Ga.

The site of the earliest attempt by Europeans to settle within the present boundaries of the State of South Carolina, the island was visited in 1526 by Valaquez de Alleyn who headed a Spanish expedition in search of slaves and gold.

Probably the first European to land here, he named adjacent St. Helena Island and claimed it for Spain some 50 years before the French attempted to colonize the islands which included this Marine Corps Recruit Depot.

Depot Heaquarters

An expedition of French Hugenots, under Jean Ribaut (sometimes spelled Ribault), landed here in April, 1562. Before returning to France, they established Charles Fort on what is now Parris Island. Historians are indebted to one member of this expedition in particular. He was a cartographer of considerable ability named Lenoyne. One of his maps of the region firmly locates Charles Fort on Parris Island.

In 1663 William Hilton, of Barbades, rediscovered Charles Fort while exploring the newly-chartered province of Carolina. Today, the Ribaut Monument stands on the site of ancient Charles Fort to mark one of the first colonies established in the New World.

In 1670 an English expedition arrived in the area and settled down to establish permanent towns and the first of the famed southern plantations.

The Lord Proprietors of South Carolina passed the title to Parris Island down through several colonial settlers until 1715, when Alexander Parris, long time Public Treasurer of South Carolina, came into possession. The island's name dates back to him.

Recruit Training Regiment Headquarters

Marine Corps Exchange

War Memorial Building

MARINES LAND AT PARRIS ISLAND

United States Marines were first connected with the island as early as 1861, when with a band of seamen, they took possession of it and nearby Forts Beauregard and Walker during the War Between the States.

The first Marine Corps activity was established on Parris Island on June 26, 1891, when a small detachment arrived with First Sergeant Richard Donovan, USMC, in charge, for duty in connection with the U. S. Naval Station, Port Royal, South Carolina, which was located on Parris Island. The detachment was highly commended for its service in preserving life and property during the hurricane and tidal wave which swept over the island in 1893.

In 1909, a school for Marine officers was established here, and, in 1911, two recruit companies were established. One was transferred to Charleston, S. C., and the other Norfolk, Va., during the latter part of the same year, and the buildings were used as Navy disciplinary barracks.

On November 1, 1915, the area was again turned over to the Marine Corps, and recruit training reestablished. Parris Island has since become famous as a training base of U. S. Marines. During World War I, some 41,000 recruits were trained here.

Prior to 1929, all transportation to and from the island was by small boats operating between the Post Docks and Port Royal, South Carolina. In 1929, the "water era" came to an end with the completion of the Horse Island bridge and causeway.

PARRIS ISLAND AT WARTIME LEVELS

In August, 1940, recruit training was first organized on a battalion basis. With the coming of World War II, a flood of recruits, as well as new permanent personnel to train them arrived aboard the island.

The Base was enlarged to handle 13 recruit battalions, and, between 1941 and 1945, almost 205,000 recruits were trained at Parris Island. At the time of the Japanese surrender, there were more than 20,000 fledgling Marines in training at Parris Island.

At the end of the war, the island was reduced to a population low by the rapid demobilization. Prior to the outbreak of the crisis in Korea, there were only two recruit battalions in training.

At the start of the Korean Campaign, Parris Island's recruit population was barely 2,350. That figure swelled to a peak load of 24,424 recruits undergoing training in March of 1952. From the outset of the Korean Campaign to the withdrawal of the First Marine Division from Korea, more than 138,000 Marines received their recruit training at Parris Island.

In September 1946, it was decided at Headquarters Marine Corps to reorganize the post at Parris Island in the interests of greater efficiency and economy of personnel and to give it a designation that would reflect its primary mission. At the direction of the Commandant, the Commanding General at Parris Island prepared plans and tables of organization to carry out the change, and after a preparatory transitional period the approved reorganization officially went into effect. On December 1, 1946, the Marine Barracks, Parris Island, became the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island.

IRON MIKE

Headquarters and Service Battalion

Depot Chapel

Recruit Barracks

Hostess House

Depot Theater

On May 4, 1956, the Recruit Training Command was organized under the direction of Brigadier General Wallace M. Greene, Jr. In April, 1958, this unit was re-designated the Recruit Training Regiment. It controls all activities dealing with the training of male recruits.

COMMANDS

The Recruit Training Regiment is composed of the First, Second and Third Recruit Training Battalions, and Weapons Training Battalion.

On February 15, 1949, a separate battalion was activated for the sole purpose of training Women Marine recruits. This battalion has since been designated Women Marine Recruit Training Battalion and is the only such battalion in existence.

All support units and schools come under the command of Headquarters and Service Battalion.

In addition to recruit training Parris Island has a Drill Instructors School, Recruiters School, Field Music School, Administration School and Sergeants Major School.

Parris Island's progress has been chiefly along military lines but, in keeping pace with advances in the art of training recruits, the island has grown from a desolate stretch of wasteland to one of the most efficient and picturesque military reservations in the world.

Today the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina, stands proud of its heritage, pleased with its accomplishments and responsive to the challenges of the future.

Displays in the War Memorial Building

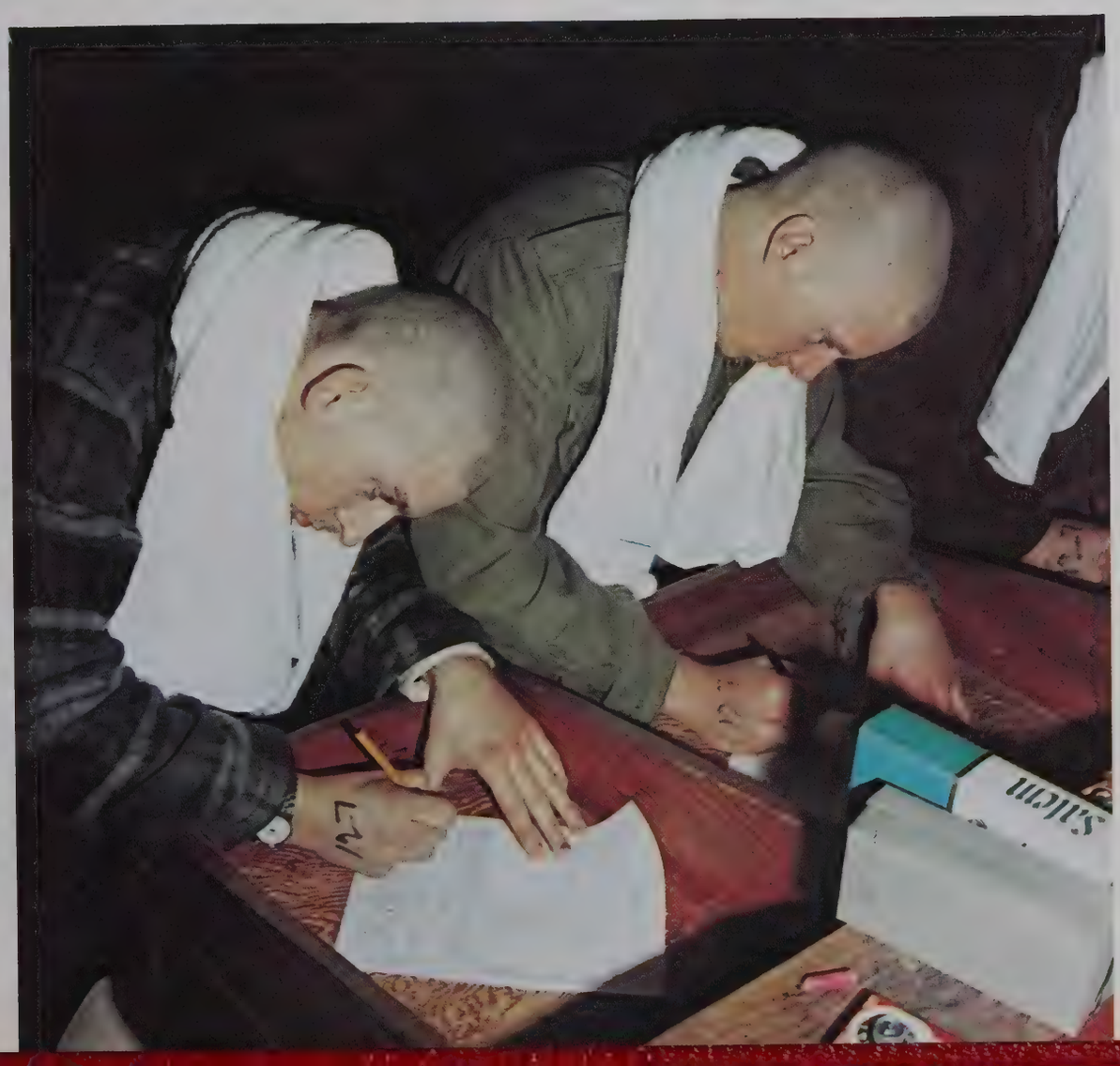
ARRIVAL AT PARRIS ISLAND

THROUGH THIS PORTAL PASS
PROSPECTS FOR THE WORLDS
FINEST FIGHTING FORCE
UNITED STATES
MARINE CORPS

PX ISSUE

HAIRCUTS

Dental



INITIAL ISSUE

MEDICAL EXAM

DENTAL EXAM

PICKUP - FIRST FORMATION

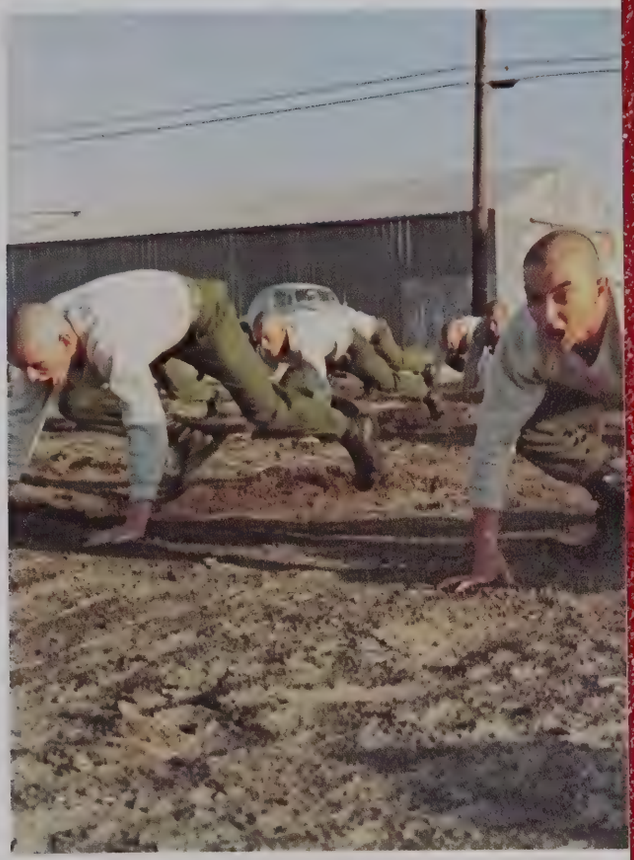
MAKING "RACKS"

CLASSIFICATION

BUCKET AND RIFLE ISSUE

STRENGTH TEST

PHYSICAL TRAINING



OBSTACLE COURSE

PHYSICAL TRAINING WITH THE RIFLE

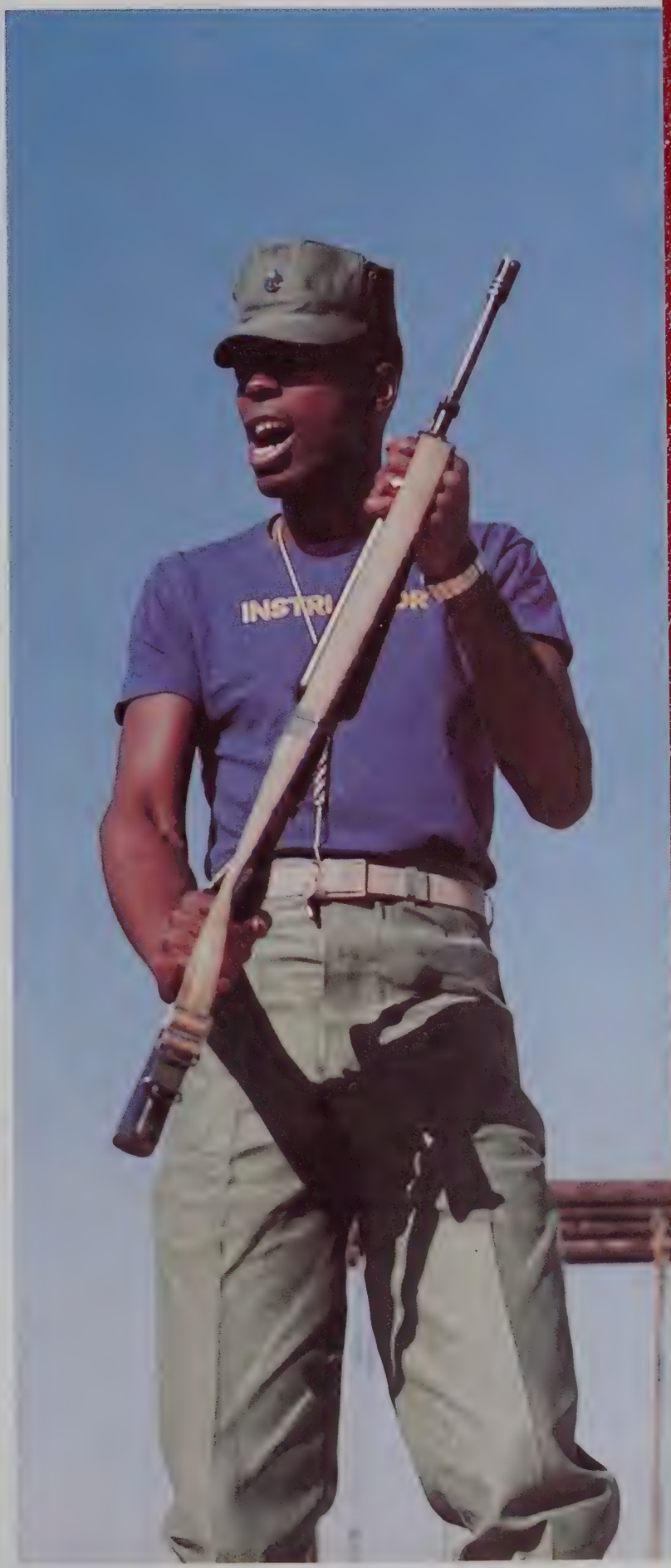
CLOSE ORDER DRILL

CLASSES

RIFLE CLASS

PACK AND EQUIPMENT

CLOSE COMBAT

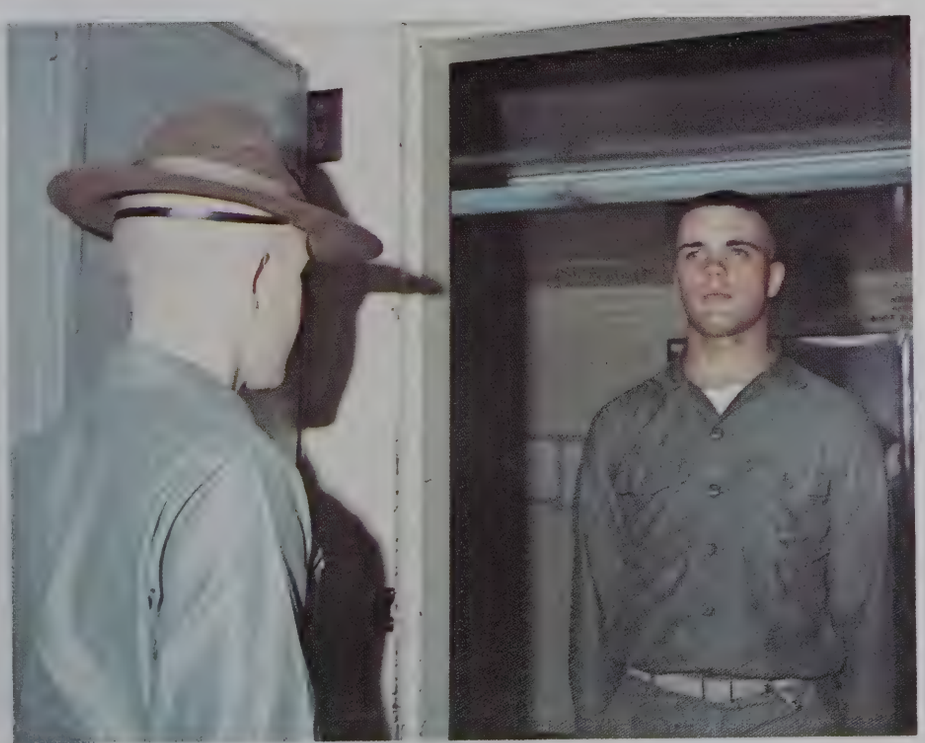


CHOW

MESS DUTY

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

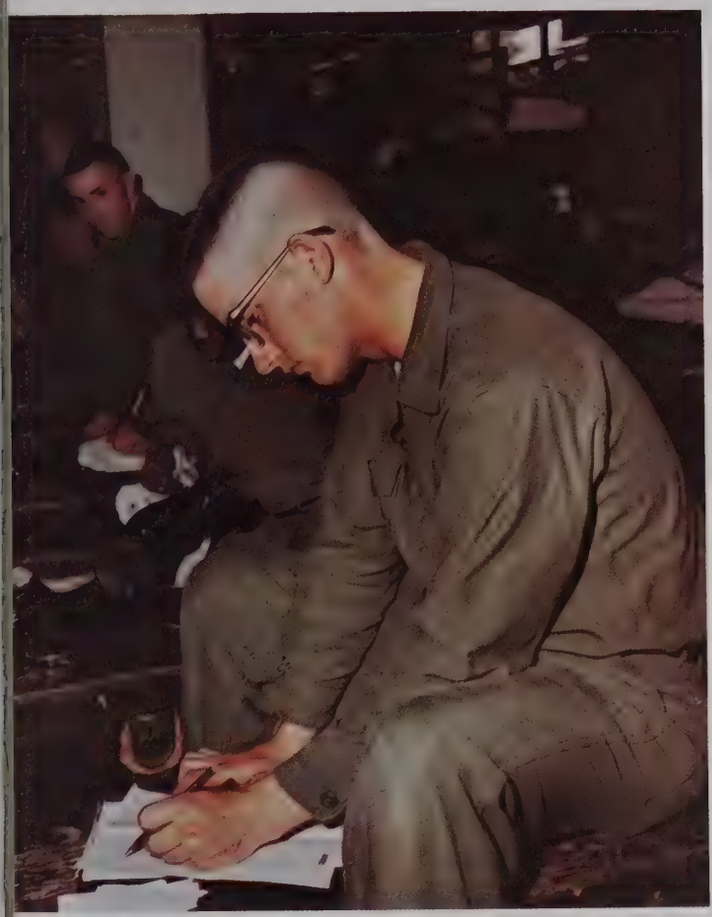
DI TIME



REPORTING

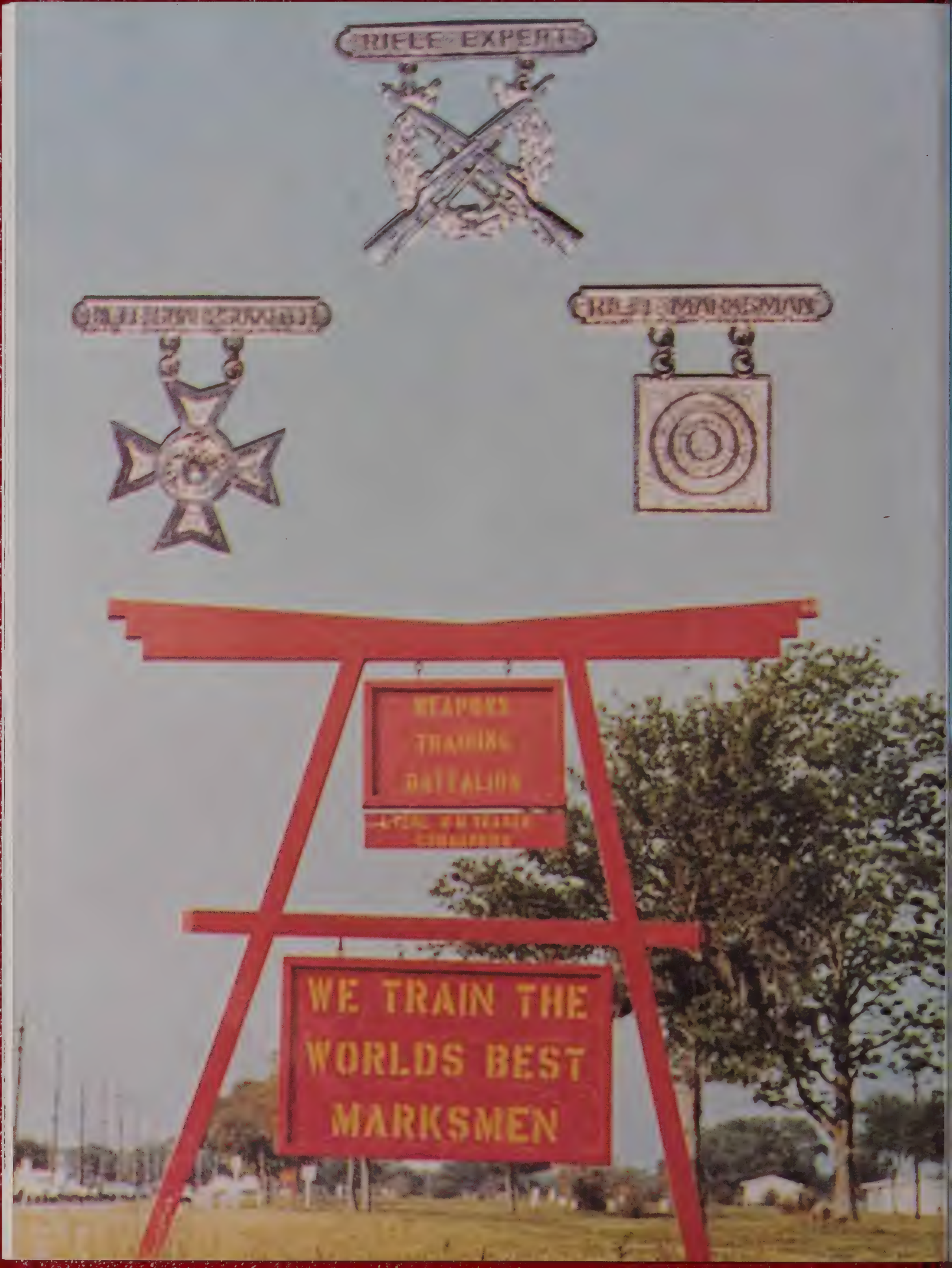
GUARD DUTY

MAIL CALL



FREE TIME

RIFLE RANGE


RIFLE EXPERT
WE TRAIN THE
WORLDS BEST
MARKSMEN

MY RIFLE

THIS IS MY RIFLE. There are many like it but this one is mine. My rifle is my best friend. It is my life. I must master it as I master my life.

My rifle, without me is useless. Without my rifle, I am useless. I must fire my rifle true. I must shoot straighter than my enemy who is trying to kill me. I must shoot him before he shoots me. I will.

My rifle and myself I know that what counts in this war is not the rounds we fire, the noise of our burst, nor the smoke we make. We know that it is the hits that count. We will hit.

My rifle is human, even as I, because it is my life. Thus, I will learn it as a brother. I will learn its weakness, its strength, its parts, its accessories, its sights, and its barrel. I will keep my rifle clean and ready, even as I am clean and ready. We will become part of each other.

We will.

Before God I swear this creed. My rifle and myself are the defenders of my country. We are the masters of our enemy. We are the saviors of my life.

So be it, until victory is America's and there is no enemy, but Peace!

MARKSMANSHIP INSTRUCTIONS

BUTT DETAIL

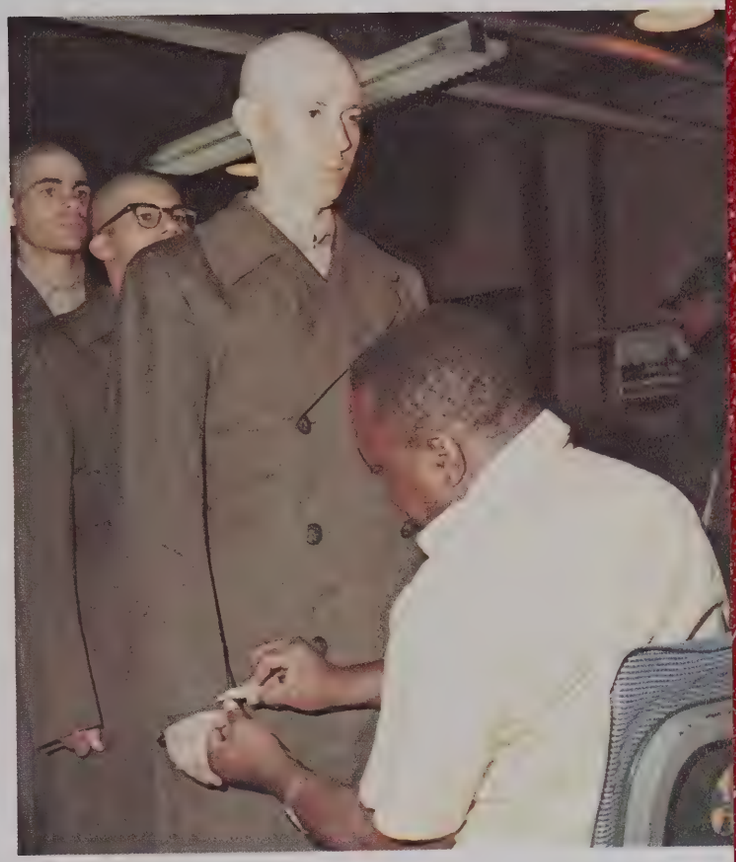
FIRING PISTOL

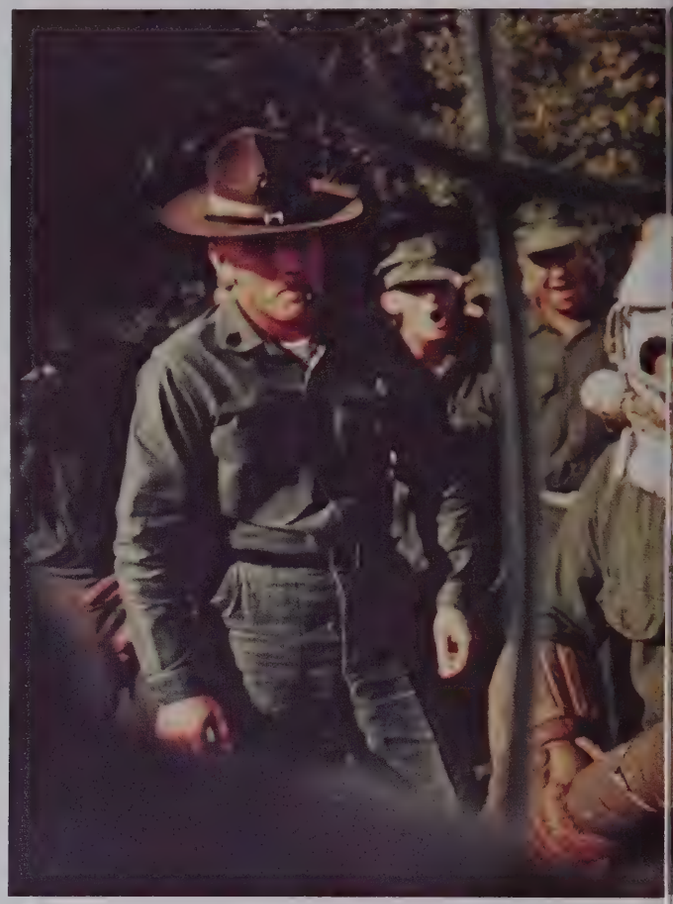
RECORD DAY

29

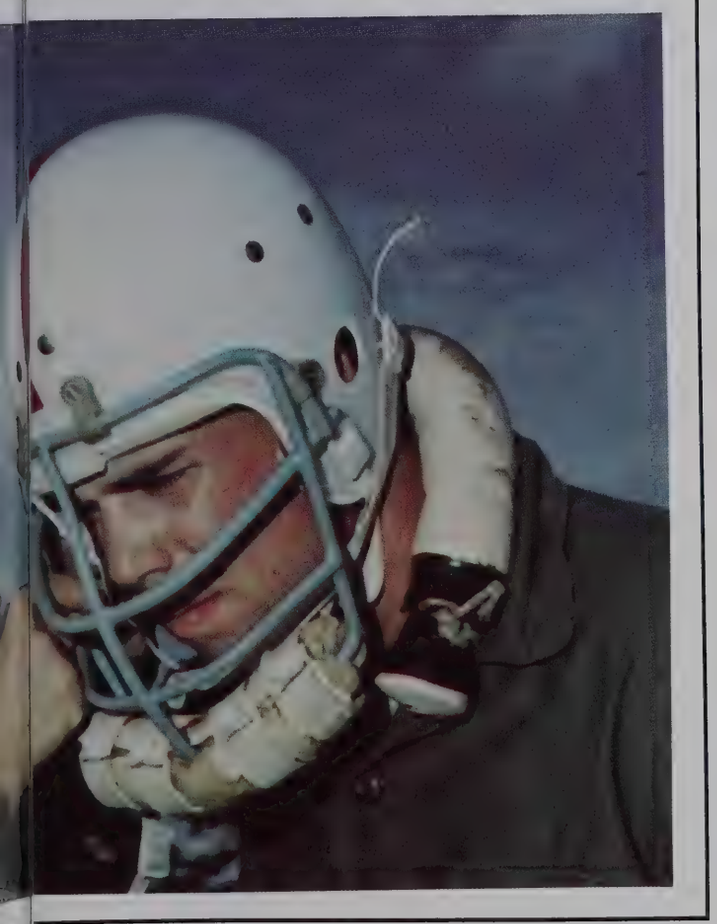
CLEANING RACKS

UNIFORM ISSUE

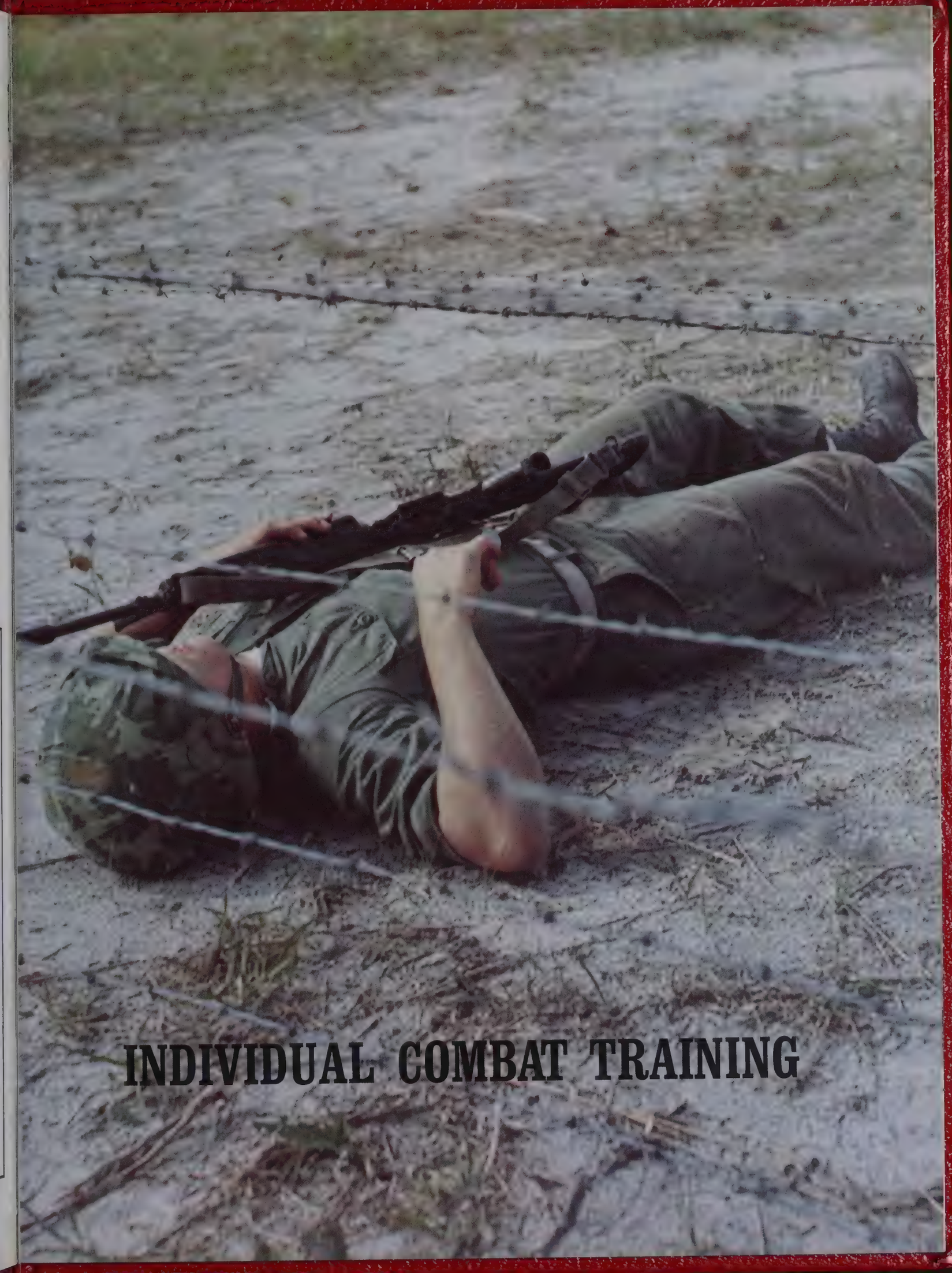




PUGIL STICK



MAPPING-
COMPASS CLASS

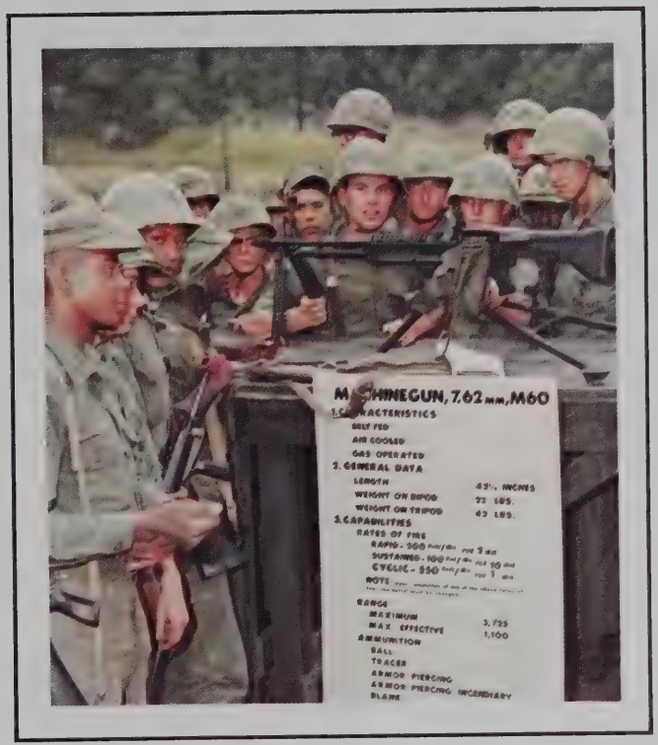


INDIVIDUAL COMBAT TRAINING

AMPHIBIOUS AND HELICOPTER INDOCTRINATION

CAMOUFLAGE AND CONCEALMENT

BATTALION WEAPONS DISPLAY



BIVOUAC

INFILTRATION COURSE

FIRING M-16 RIFLES

FIELD FORTIFICATIONS

HAND GRENADES

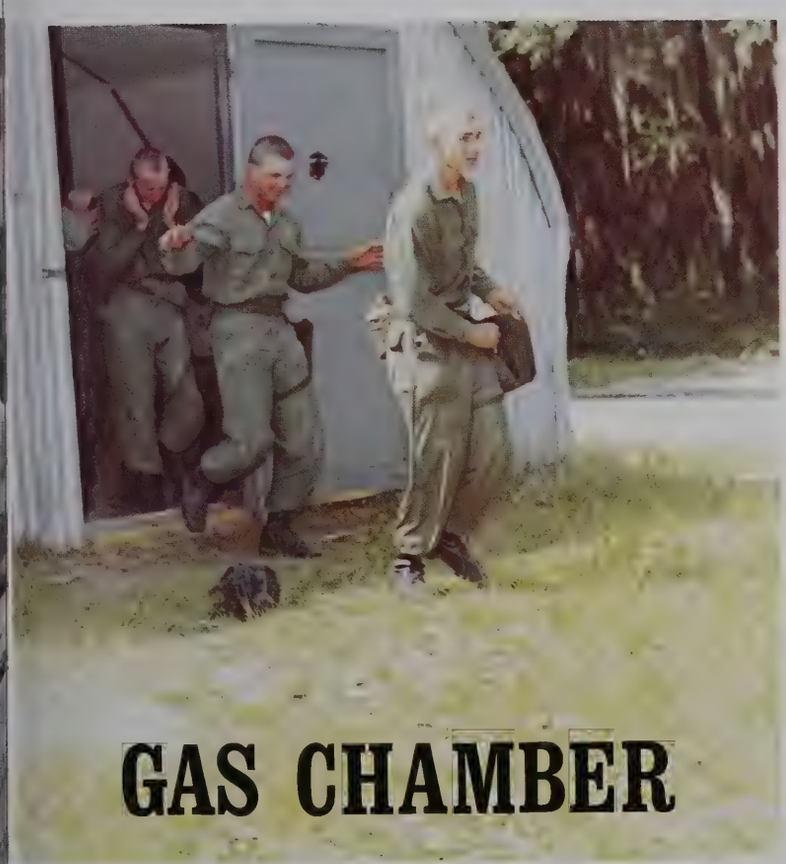
NIGHT ILLUMINATION

RETURN TO MAINSIDE

ELLIOTT'S BEACH

TESTING

CONDITIONING HIKE



GAS CHAMBER

CONFIDENCE COURSE

ASSAULT COURSE

WATER SURVIVAL

PAYCALL--PURCHASING TICKETS

DRILL COMPETITION

FIELD MEET

PHYSICAL FITNESS TEST

FINAL INSPECTION

GRADUATION

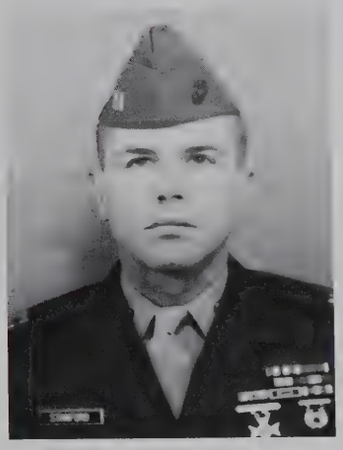
DEPARTURE

Commenced Training
19 June 1978

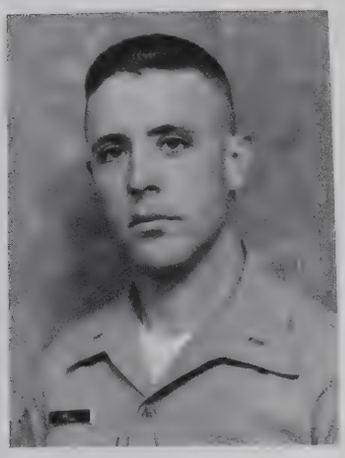
SECOND BATTALION
PLATOON 2041

Completed Training
1 September 1978

Lt Col R.D. Shoptaw
Battalion Commander



Capt C.R. Stanford
Company Commander



1stLt F.D. Pelli
Series Officer

1stLt J.K. Sparks
Assistant Series Officer

GySgt J.H. Brewer
Chief Drill Instructor

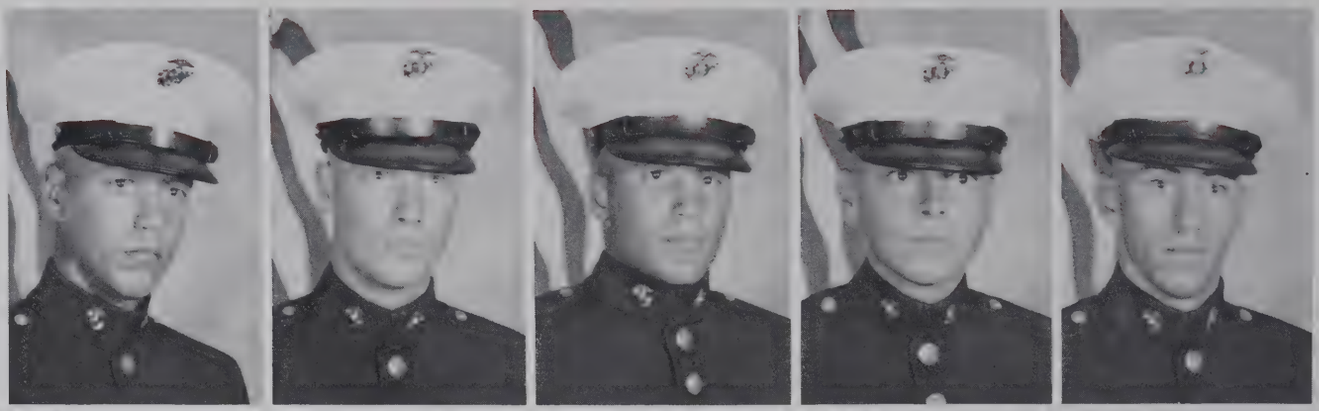
GySgt J.D. Ibarra
Series Gunnery Sergeant

SSgt W.E. Yarbrough
Senior Drill Instructor

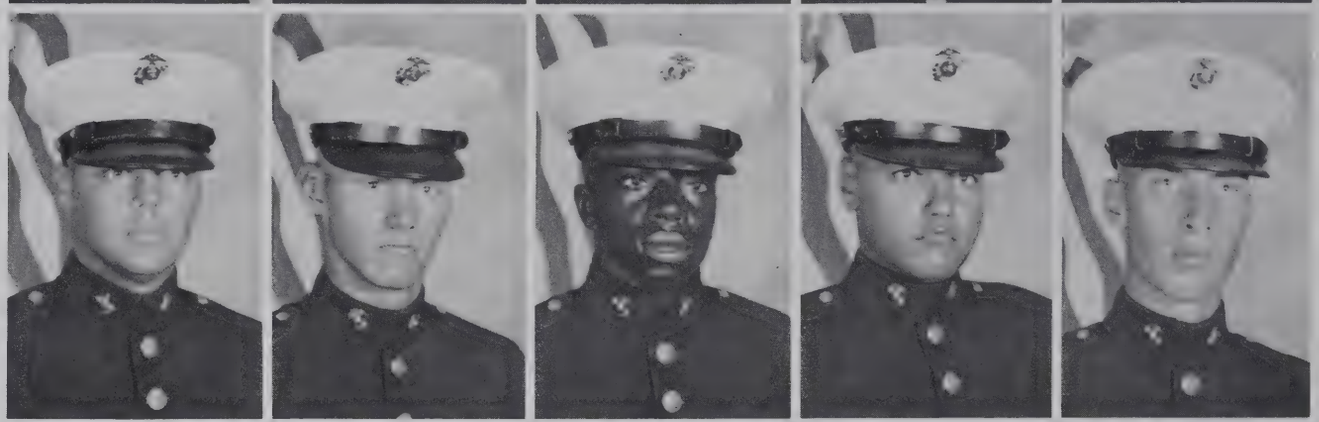
Sgt K.F. Butler
Assistant Drill Instructor

Sgt K.R. Barclay
Assistant Drill Instructor

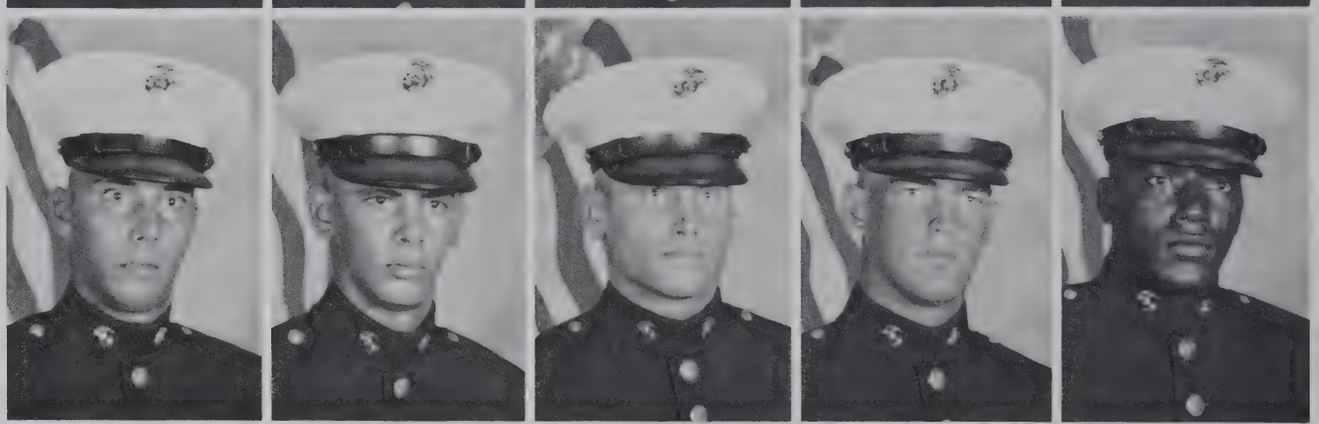
Anderson, M.
Andrews, J.
Arrigo, D.
Balboa, W.
Bartlett, M.



Barton, D.
Bishop, M.
Blocker, M.
Boychuk, P.
Burchard, J.

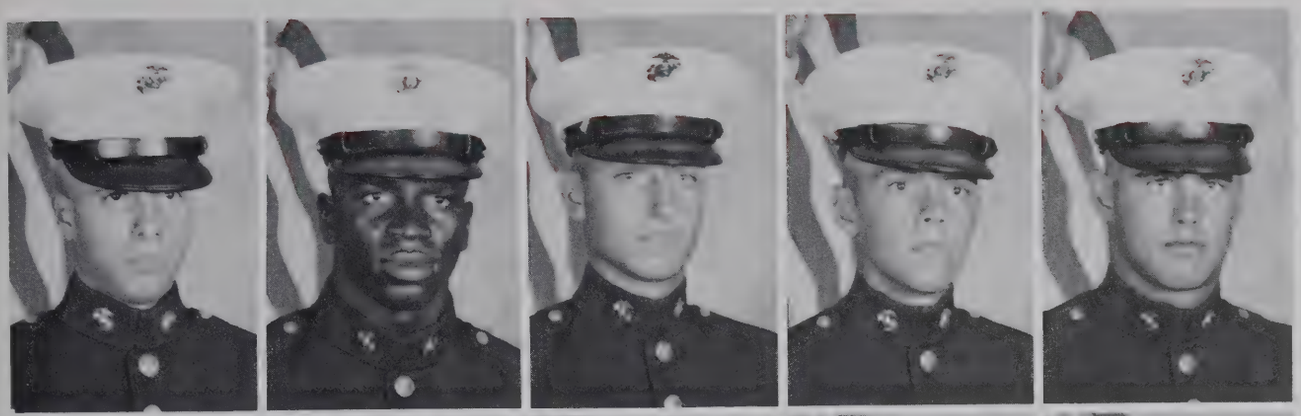


Campbell, R.
Clinton, M.
Cobb, D.
Corti, P.
Cox, G.

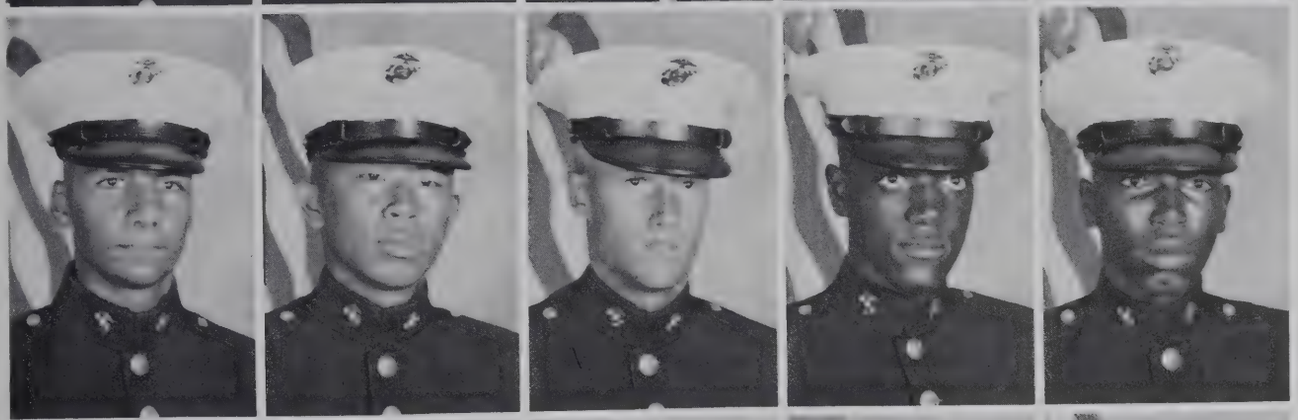


Crane, J.
Crawl, D.
Crosby, H.
Cumpton, B.
Curtis, K.

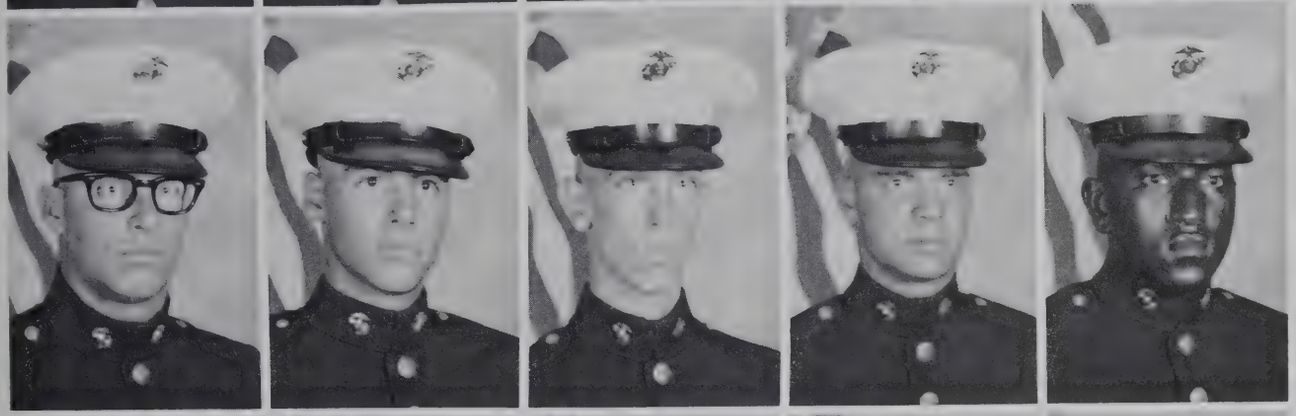
Engram, G.
Franklin, G.
Fried, R.
Galinsky, J.
Germano, W.



Gomez, D.
Green, J.
Hale, S.
Hall, M.
Harris, D.



Heroux, S.
Hom, D.
Johanson, C.
Jones, A.
Jones, K.



Kakuk, C.
Kelland, M.
Kelly, M.
Kiba, J.
Kirkpatrick, E.

Kleban, T.
Kober, R.
Laliberte, P.
Martin, L.
McLean, J.

Nave, R.
Newton, W.
O'Toole, J.
Paugh, J.
Power, P.

Roberson, C.
Ryan, J.
Schaeffer, M.
Schneider, W.
Scott, B.

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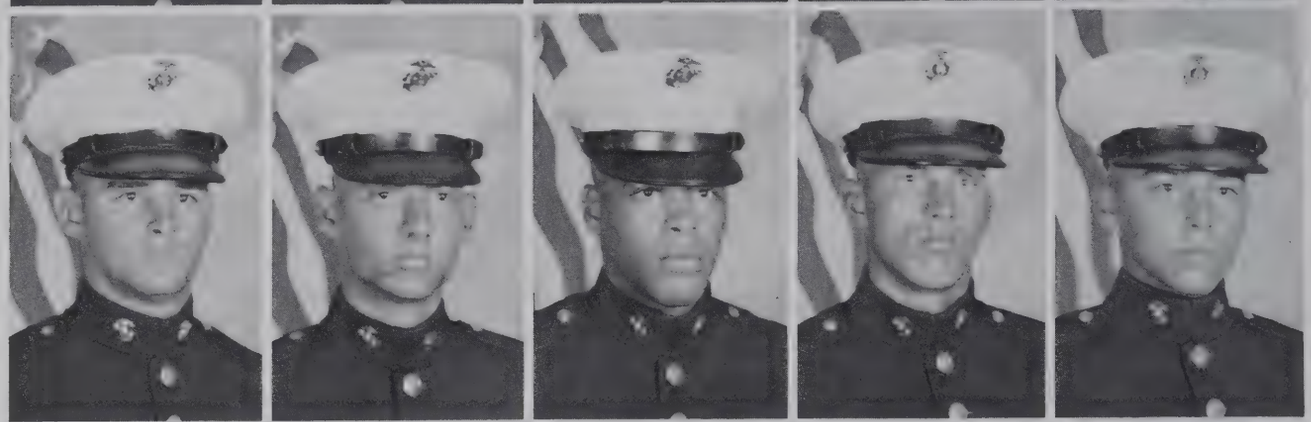

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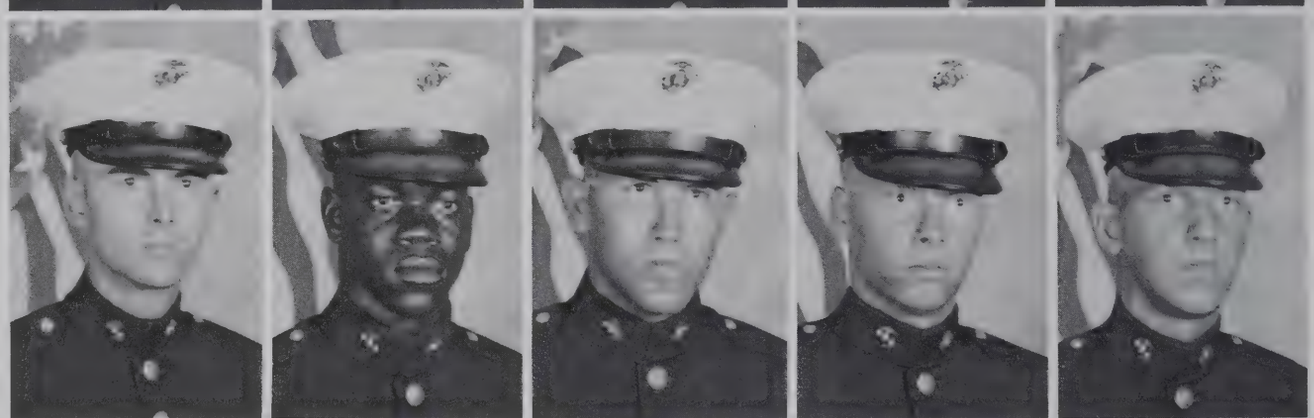

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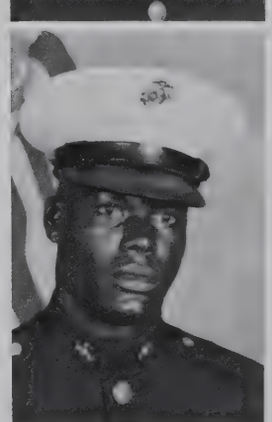

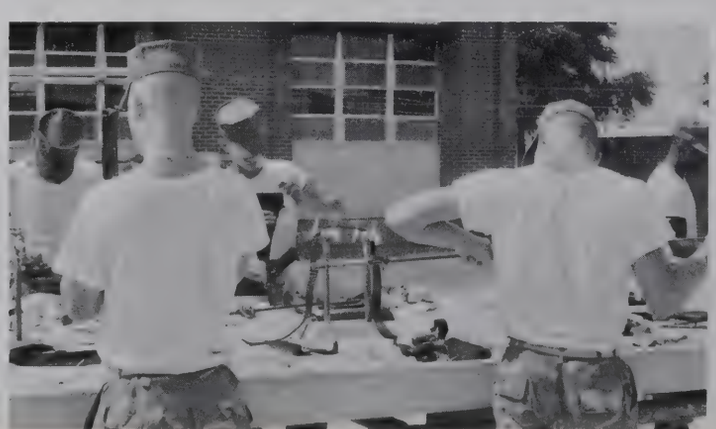

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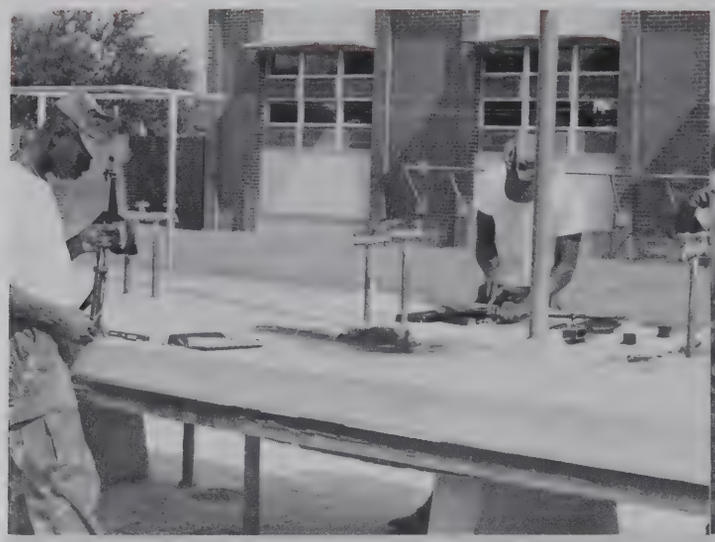

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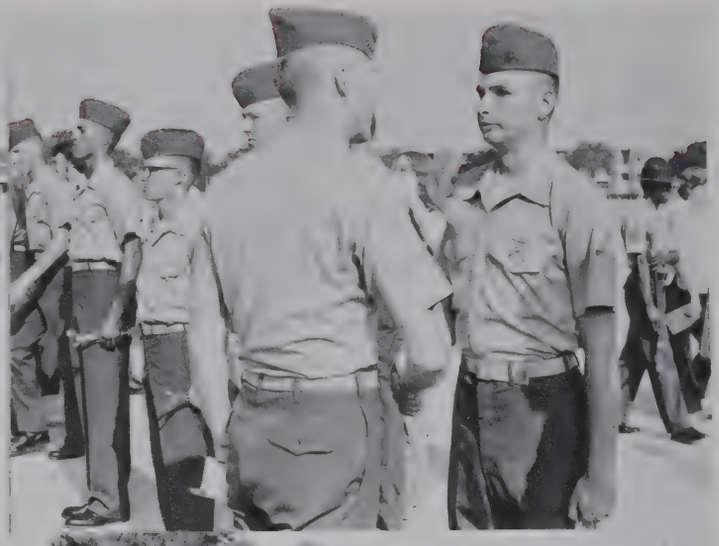

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